

# CRITERIOS DE CORRECCIÓN DEL EXAMEN DE INGLÉS

Según la normativa vigente sobre la Prueba de Idioma (INGLÉS) para el Acceso a la Universidad ya establecida por el Real Decreto 1892/2008 y la Orden ESD/1729/2008, a partir de un texto escrito referido a la actualidad, la cultura o la sociedad procedente de periódicos, revistas, literatura, páginas web o libros de divulgación, el alumno deberá demostrar su capacidad para:

- Comprender e interpretar la información general, específica y detallada de textos diversos, redactados en lengua estándar.
- Identificar el propósito comunicativo, los sentidos implícitos, los puntos de vista, los elementos esenciales del texto y la forma de organizar la información, distinguiendo las partes del texto.
- Redactar textos de cierta complejidad sobre temas personales, actuales y de interés académico.
- Redactar textos claros y bien estructurados, con la corrección formal, la cohesión, la coherencia y el registro adecuados, atendiendo a diferentes necesidades e intenciones.
- Utilizar de forma consciente los conocimientos lingüísticos, sociolingüísticos, estratégicos y discursivos adquiridos.
- Uso de estructuras gramaticales complejas y de las funciones necesarias para lograr comunicarse con corrección en diferentes situaciones de comunicación, para explicar y argumentar los puntos principales de una idea o un problema con razonable precisión y para expresar pensamientos sobre temas abstractos o culturales tales como la música, el cine...
- Conocer los elementos culturales, los aspectos geográficos, históricos, artísticos, literarios y sociales más relevantes de los países cuya lengua se aprende, profundizando en su análisis desde la óptica enriquecida por las diferentes lenguas y culturas que el alumnado conoce.

**Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text using your own words:**

Con las primeras cuatro preguntas del examen se pretende comprobar dos destrezas: la comprensión lectora y la expresión escrita, mediante la formulación de preguntas abiertas que el alumno deberá contestar basándose en la información del texto.

Cada una de las preguntas valdrá 1,5 puntos. Se valorarán por igual el buen dominio de la lengua –léxico, estructura sintáctica, registro, etc.- y la madurez en la expresión de las ideas –el contenido de la respuesta y su inteligibilidad, organización y coherencia.

**1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.**

- Se trata de que el alumno realice un resumen de entre 5 y 10 líneas del texto que aparece en el examen. Se tendrán en cuenta los siguientes criterios:

1. Que contengan todos los aspectos que son fundamentales para comprender el mensaje del texto y sus implicaciones.

2. Que para ello el alumno utilice sus propias palabras y no se copien literalmente fragmentos del texto. Se penalizará la reproducción fiel del texto o las paráfrasis que sean demasiado cercanas al texto.
3. Que se eviten en la medida de lo posible explicaciones particulares o cuantitativas, particularmente si aparecen explícitamente señaladas en el texto. Deben, por el contrario, interpretarse las cifras que allí aparezcan y hacerse referencias cualitativas o globales.
4. Que la información del texto aparezca oportunamente secuenciada y enlazada, de forma que se incluyan para los aspectos fundamentales del texto las principales explicaciones justificativas como aparezcan en el texto original.
5. Que el registro de la respuesta sea paralelo al del texto y se mantenga a lo largo de aquél. Además, han de observarse las normas de coherencia y cohesión textuales de las respuestas.
6. Que no contenga errores formales de lengua (sintácticos, semánticos, morfológicos, ortográficos, etc.).
7. Que la selección léxica sea adecuada y precisa. Se penalizarán los usos impropios e imprecisos de las palabras.
8. Que se observen las normas ortográficas y de puntuación para la lengua inglesa en general y en concreto, para el género o tipo textual de que se trate.
9. Que el estudiante responda precisamente a la información que se le requiere sobre el texto, atendiendo a la importancia que recibe cada elemento de contenido en el texto.
10. Que la respuesta del alumno sea inteligible tanto por su contenido como por su caligrafía.

Todo lo que contravenga los criterios arriba señalados será penalizado desde 1,5 puntos hasta 0.

## **2) 3) 4) [1.5 points each one]**

Se trata de que el alumno responda a tres preguntas directamente relacionadas con el texto pero sin reproducir textualmente ningún fragmento de éste. En ocasiones es posible que se pida al alumno que realice algún tipo de deducción a partir de los contenidos del texto, pero mayoritariamente estas preguntas están destinadas a medir la competencia de recepción escrita del estudiante, i.e., su capacidad de identificar la información relevante sobre la que se cuestiona y su capacidad de reexpresar dicha información (lo cual también está relacionado con la “competencia de mediación” según el Marco Europeo de Referencia para las Lenguas).

Se aplican los criterios del 2 al 10 enumerados anteriormente.



El estudiante podrá incluir expresiones valorativas o evaluativas, metacomentarios o comentarios acerca de cómo el texto aborda el tema de la pregunta, etc., adicionalmente a los contenidos de las respuestas correspondientes a cada pregunta, y recibir una valoración positiva por ello.

Todo lo que contravenga los criterios arriba señalados será penalizado desde 1,5 puntos hasta 0.

**5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on a particular topic directly or indirectly related to the text.**

Se trata de una composición en la que el alumno podrá demostrar su capacidad para expresarse libremente en inglés. Se propondrán dos opciones entre las que el alumno elegirá solo una. Se valorarán por igual el buen dominio de la lengua –léxico, estructura sintáctica, etc.- y la madurez en la expresión de las ideas – la capacidad comunicativa, inteligibilidad, organización, coherencia y creatividad. En particular, se atenderán los siguientes criterios:

1. Que la información del texto aparezca oportunamente organizada, secuenciada y enlazada.
2. Que el registro se mantenga a lo largo del texto. Además, han de observarse las normas de coherencia y cohesión textuales.
3. Que no contenga errores formales de lengua (sintácticos, semánticos, morfológicos, ortográficos, etc.).
4. Que la selección léxica sea adecuada y precisa. Se penalizarán los usos impropios e imprecisos de las palabras.
5. Que se observen las normas ortográficas y de puntuación para la lengua inglesa en general y en concreto, para el género o tipo textual de que se trate.
6. Que el estudiante responda precisamente al tema que se le requiere.
7. Que la respuesta del alumno sea inteligible tanto por su contenido como por su caligrafía.

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|  |  | Inglés                            |  |              |
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| 0310008-  | Junio - 2014   | Duración: 90min.                  |  | MODELO 01    |
|   |  |                                   |  | Hoja: 1 de 2 |

Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

**OPTION A**



Read the following text:

The search for the missing Malaysia Airlines flight MH370 is the "most challenging" ever seen, the man responsible for co-ordinating the search from Australia says. Air Chief Marshall Angus Houston also said that the search for the plane could take weeks. The plane disappeared on 8 March as it was travelling from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing. It was carrying 239 people. Search teams are scouring\* the southern Indian Ocean for signs of the plane. Speaking on Tuesday, ACM Houston, who is heading a new Joint Agency Coordination Centre (JACC) managing the search, said the task was "very complex" because the teams had no solid information to work with. Search efforts would take time, he said. "It's not something that will necessarily be resolved in the next two weeks, for example." Ten military aircraft and nine ships were scheduled to examine Tuesday's search zone, while an Australian defence vessel\*\* was going to the area, he added. ACM Houston explained that they had no information on how high the plane had flown once it disappeared off radar, BBC's Jonah Fisher in Perth reports. A relatively small change in altitude could affect both the plane's speed and fuel consumption - and over the course of seven hours dramatically alter the location of any crash site, our correspondent adds. It is now more than three weeks since flight MH370 disappeared. Malaysian authorities say that based on satellite data they have concluded that it crashed in the southern Indian Ocean.

\*Searching very carefully \*\*A craft or vehicle for travelling on water

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What facts are known about flight MH370?
- 3) [1.5 points] What is believed to have happened?
- 4) [1.5 points] What makes it such a complex event to reconstruct?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: If a plane disappears in mid flight, what do you think could have happened to it?

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## OPTION B



Read the following text:

According to a recent international test on problem-solving skills, England's pupils' performance puts them above countries such as Germany, the United States and Sweden. These skills are going to be essential for the future employment of young people, said the OECD's Francesco Avvisati. Across the countries and cities taking part, boys were more likely to be among the top performers. But in England, there was no significant gender difference. There were also big regional differences. Northern Italy had some of the best results in the world, while schools in southern Italy were far below average. Colombia, Bulgaria and Uruguay had the lowest results. Head teachers' leader Brian Lightman described the results as "excellent news". "Graduates need core knowledge in subjects like maths and English, but they also need to be able to apply this to deal with complex and unpredictable tasks with confidence," said Mr Lightman, general secretary of the Association of School and College Leaders. "Good problem-solving skills give young people an edge in the world of work and prepare them to move into top jobs and leadership positions." A Department for Education spokesman said the test results showed pupils' strength in problem solving. "But they also confirm that generally those who perform best in maths, reading and science - Singapore, Shanghai, Hong Kong and South Korea - are also those who do best in problem solving. "This connection between the core subjects and problem solving underlines why we are focusing on the basics in the rigorous new primary curriculum, and why reformed A-levels\* will have open-ended questions which encourage lateral thinking."

\*The last years of secondary education in the United Kingdom.

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Who are better at problem solving: girls or boys?
- 3) [1.5 points] What are problem-solving skills and what do students need to solve problems well?
- 4) [1.5 points] Which countries in the world have the best education systems?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What do you think should be done (if anything) to improve the educational system in your country?

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Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

**OPTION A**



Read the following text:

The search for missing Malaysia Airlines flight MH370 is the "most challenging" ever seen, the man responsible for co-ordinating the search from Australia says. Air Chief Marshall Angus Houston also said that the search for the plane could take weeks. The plane disappeared on 8 March as it was travelling from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing. It is now more than three weeks since flight MH370 disappeared. Malaysian authorities say that based on satellite data they have concluded that it crashed into the southern Indian Ocean. However, many relatives of the passengers on board have demanded proof that the plane has crashed, and expressed anger at what they perceive as a lack of information from the Malaysian authorities. Dozens of relatives of some of the 153 missing Chinese passengers have travelled to Kuala Lumpur in their search for answers. Late on Monday, Malaysian officials issued\* a new version of the last communication between air traffic control and the plane's cockpit\*\*. In a statement, authorities said the last words received by ground controllers were "good night Malaysian three seven zero". They had previously said that the last words from the plane were "all right, good night". It is not clear why the official account has changed. Correspondents say many family members of those on board have already been accusing officials of mishandling\*\*\* the search, and the latest change may add to their mistrust of the Malaysian authorities.

\*Emit, produce \*\*Cabin \*\*\*Not managing something satisfactorily

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Why are the passengers' relatives upset?
- 3) [1.5 points] Have all the official statements about the flight been coherent?
- 4) [1.5 points] What do Malaysian authorities believe has happened to the plane and what evidence do they have?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What means of transportation will there be, in your opinion, in the world a hundred years from now?

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## OPTION B



Read the following text:

Some schools are pumping music, noises and fragrances into the classroom to see if it improves exam results – could it work? What did your school smell like? Was it noisy or peaceful? It might not seem important, but a growing body of research suggests that smells and sounds can have an impact on learning, performance and creativity. Indeed, some head teachers have recently taken to broadcasting noises and pumping whiffs\* into their schools to see whether they can improve grades. Is there anything in it? And if so, what are the implications for the way we all work and study? There is certainly some well-established research to suggest that some noises can have a detrimental effect on learning. Numerous studies over the past 15 years have found that children attending schools under the flight paths of large airplanes **lag behind in their exam results**. But general noise seems to have an effect too. Bridget Shield, a professor of acoustics at London South Bank University, and Julie Dockrell, now at the Institute of Education, have been conducting studies and advising politicians on the effects of all sorts of noise, such as traffic and sirens, as well as noise generated by the children themselves. When they recreated those particular sounds in an experimental setting whilst children completed various cognitive tasks, they found a significant negative effect on exam scores. “Everything points to a detrimental impact of the noise on children’s performance, in numeracy, in literacy, and in spelling,” says Shield. The noise seemed to have an especially detrimental effect on children with special needs.

\*a brief or faint smell

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Is noise good or bad for learning?
- 3) [1.5 points] What evidence is there that noise actually affects children’s study?
- 4) [1.5 points] What are some teachers doing to improve their students’ academic performance?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which subject do you find most enjoyable and what are the ideal study conditions for you?

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Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

**OPTION A**

**Read the following text:**



In a speech last year, Boris Johnson, Mayor of London, recalled a meeting with France's former prime minister, Alain Juppe, who was mayor of Bordeaux at the time. Juppe had told him, Johnson said, that he had the honour of representing 239,517 people in Bordeaux, the ninth biggest city in France. "I got the ball back very firmly over the net\*, folks," said Johnson, "because I said there were 250,000 French men and women in London and therefore I was the mayor of the sixth biggest French city on earth." Johnson wasn't the first to make this statement about the size of London's French contingent\*\*. It was aired in the French media when Nicolas Sarkozy visited London as French president in 2008 and has been repeated many times since, including by the BBC. There is a political dimension to it, because it illustrates the idea that the United Kingdom's capital is booming, good for entrepreneurs. Johnson says there are 250,000 French people in London. Other British estimates say 300,000-400,000. The figure that is quoted most often is 300,000 which is attributed to the French consulate in London. When asked, the consulate said this figure was for the whole of the UK, although most of those French people would be in the capital. This is at odds\*\*\* with the figure from the UK's Office for National Statistics (ONS). It carries out a survey once a year and its most recent one says there are 123,000 French nationals in the whole of the UK and only 66,000 are in London.

\*answered very well \*\*a representative group \*\*\*contradictory

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Is Boris Johnson the mayor of a French city? If so, which one?
- 3) [1.5 points] Is there a definite number of French people living in England?
- 4) [1.5 points] Is it positive or negative for London that there are so many French immigrants?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What are the positive consequences of having multilingual and multicultural communities?



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## OPTION B



Read the following text:

Some schools are pumping music, noises and fragrances into the classroom to see if it improves exam results – could it work? What did your school smell like? Was it noisy or peaceful? It might not seem important, but a growing body of research suggests that smells and sounds can have an impact on learning, performance and creativity. Shield says the sound of “babble” – the chatter of other children, is particularly distracting in the classroom. Architects that fashion open-plan classrooms in schools would do well to take this on board\*. “People are very distracted by speech – particularly if it’s understandable, but you’re not involved in it.” This phenomenon is also known as the irrelevant speech effect, she says, adding that “it’s a very common finding in open-plan offices as well.” Whether background sounds are beneficial or not seems to depend on what kind of noise it is – and the volume. In a series of studies published last year, Ravi Mehta from the College of Business at Illinois and colleagues tested people’s creativity while exposed to a soundtrack made up of background noises – such as coffee-shop chatter and construction-site drilling – at different volumes. They found that people were more creative when the background noises were played at a medium level than when volume was low. Loud background noise, however, damaged their creativity.

\*into consideration

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Is noise good or bad for learning?
- 3) [1.5 points] What evidence is there that noise actually affects children’s study?
- 4) [1.5 points] What types of noise have been studied and what is the conclusion of such research?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which subject do you find most enjoyable and what are the ideal study conditions for you?

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**Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.**

**OPTION A**



**Read the following text:**

The UK's Office for National Statistics (ONS) carries out a survey once a year and its most recent one says there are 123,000 French nationals in the whole of the UK and only 66,000 are in London. But these ONS household\* surveys don't count everyone. For example students in halls of residence\*\* and people in care homes\*\*\* are left out. The UK Census does count this, and the 2011 Census says there are 86,000 people in London who hold French passports. The figure that is quoted most often in France is 300,000, which is attributed to the French consulate in London. So why are the numbers so different? The ONS is absolutely sure about its figure. But the French consulate says the real figure is much higher. Xavier Chatel, press spokesman at the French consulate, concedes there is probably no "official" measure. "This is Europe so people are free to come, free to go, there's no authoritarian obligation to register somewhere and therefore there is a certain degree of uncertainty about them." But he says that using data from the UK's electoral commission, the Department of Work and Pensions, Census data and the consulate's own register of people they can come up with a reasonable estimate of 270,000 French people living in London. The consulate defines London as the city plus "the south eastern quadrant of the UK including Kent, Oxfordshire and maybe Sussex too". This is quite a generous description of the London area - it includes Oxford, a city in its own right about 80 miles away from London. But assuming the ONS number and the French consulate number are the best estimates, how do they measure up against the population of French cities?

\*Domestic \*\*University accommodation \*\*\*Accommodation where services are provided to people who cannot fully look after themselves

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] How precise are the United Kingdom's ONS surveys?
- 3) [1.5 points] Why are the figures about the number of French nations in London different between British and French data?
- 4) [1.5 points] Why is it difficult to count the number of foreign Europeans in any European country?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Would you like to live in any European city or town? Why / why not?

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## OPTION B



Read the following text:

Many teachers all over the world already play music to students in class. Many are inspired by the belief that hearing music can boost IQ in subsequent tasks, the so-called Mozart effect. While the evidence actually suggests it's an exaggeration to say classical music boosts\* brainpower, researchers do think that pleasant sounds before a task can sometimes lift your mood and help you perform well, says Perham, who has done his own studies on the phenomenon. The key appears to be that you enjoy what you're hearing. "If you like the music or you like the sound -- even listening to a Stephen King novel -- then you do better. It doesn't matter about the music," he says. However, it's worth considering that music is not always helpful while you're trying to work. Trying to perform a task which involves recall -- for instance, doing mental arithmetic -- will be impaired by sounds with acoustic variation, which includes most types of music, says Perham. (Except a few, like extreme death metal.) Songs with lyrics, on the other hand, are more likely to interfere with tasks that involve semantics -- such as reading comprehension. "The task and the sound are important, when you have both of them using the same process then you get problems," he says. So, it seems that schools that choose to screen out disturbing noises and create positive soundscapes\*\* could enhance the learning of their students, so long as they make careful choices. This isn't the only sense being identified to affect learning. Special educational needs students at Sydenham high school in London are being encouraged to revise different subjects in the presence of different smells -- grapefruit scents for maths, lavender for French and spearmint for history.

\*increases \*\*the component sounds of an environment

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What does the Mozart effect refer to?
- 3) [1.5 points] Is there a scientific correlation between music and brainpower?
- 4) [1.5 points] What other sense apart from hearing can be considered to be an academic stimulant?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which subject do you find most enjoyable and what are the ideal study conditions for you?

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Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

**OPTION A**

Read the following text:



**The data behind the facts**

Greater London is way bigger than Paris," says Eric Albert of French newspaper Le Monde, which has been examining the recent claim that London is the sixth city in the number of French nationals. He suggests that the figures come from the French statistical agency Insee (National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies), which has a table of "urban areas" that are larger than the usual measures of cities' administrative areas. London's ranking, using the ONS figure and putting it on a list of these French urban areas, is so low that it doesn't appear in the top 60. Using the French consulate figure, of 270,000, London is only the 23rd biggest French city. The figures themselves are only half the story - there's a wider political point made by some that France's taxes are too high, jobs too limited and opportunities for entrepreneurs are better elsewhere. The unemployment rate is higher in France (9.8%) than in the UK (7.2%) but what about taxes? "It's rubbish. Income tax\* is roughly the same," says Eric Albert, who argues that parents would probably be better off \*\* in France because the number of children you have determines how much income tax you pay. He says the only exception may be for high earners but they would be more likely to go to Switzerland for a better deal. But what about the number of people leaving France? In a recent article in the New York Times, it was claimed the number had risen 60% since 2000. "When people talk about people leaving France, they say there has been a big spike\*\*\*, which is true," says Liam Boogar who runs a blog about tech start-ups in France called Rude Baguette. But he says this needs to be seen in context - and despite the increase, there are more British people living in other parts of Europe than French. "The most recent EU figures put France at number five in Europe for percentage of citizens living outside of the country, with the UK first." This, he believes, says less about a French exodus than it does about a Europe with a very mobile population.

\*Money that people have to pay to the state according to their economic situation \*\*have better conditions \*\*\*increase

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Is London one of the largest urban areas in the world?
- 3) [1.5 points] Why do many people decide to live in other countries like Britain?
- 4) [1.5 points] Which are the best options regarding country of residence for rich people in Europe and why?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Would you live in your country if you were a millionaire or would you go somewhere else where you would be allowed to pay lower taxes?

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## OPTION B

### Read the following text:

Little research has gone into the idea of whether scents can help with cognitive performance, although there have been intriguing findings. In 2003, psychologist Mark Moss, at Northumbria University, carried out a range of cognitive tests on subjects who were **exposed either to lavender or rosemary smells**. "Rosemary in particular caught my attention as it is considered to be arousing and linked to memory," he says, whereas lavender is considered to be sedating. Moss found that those who were smelling lavender performed significantly worse in working memory tests, and had impaired reaction times for both memory and attention-based tasks, compared to controls. Those in the rosemary group, on the other hand, did much better than controls overall in the memory tasks, although their reaction times were slower. Why might this be? It's perhaps not surprising that smells affect memory, given that the brain's olfactory bulb is intimately linked to the hippocampus, which deals with learning. But Moss suspected there was more to it. To explore the pharmacological effects of rosemary on the body, he drew blood samples from volunteers who had just undergone cognitive tests in a rosemary-infused room, and found that they had elevated levels of a compound called 1,8-cineole in their blood. Previous research has shown that this compound increases communication between brain cells, which might explain how it improves brain function.

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Is there scientific evidence that different smells have different effects on cognitive performance?
- 3) [1.5 points] What are the effects of smelling lavender on students?
- 4) [1.5 points] What is 1,8-cineole and what does it do to the brain?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which subject do you find most enjoyable and what are the ideal study conditions for you?

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Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

**OPTION A**



Read the following text:

**A UN court ruling that the Japanese government must stop its whaling programme in the Antarctic has been welcomed in Australia and New Zealand.** The International Court of Justice ruled that the programme was not for scientific research as Japan claimed. Supporters of the ban\* say they are "delighted". Japan said it would comply with the judgement, but was "deeply disappointed". Australia brought the case to the court in 2010. Wellington supported its case. Announcing the judgement on Monday, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) said that Japan had killed around 3,600 minke whales since 2005 under its Antarctic whaling programme, known as JARPA II. While JARPA II could broadly be characterised as "scientific research", the scientific output from the programme was limited, and Japan had not sufficiently justified the whaling quotas it had set, the ICJ said. During the court case, Australia argued that Japan's programme was commercial whaling in disguise\*\*, but Tokyo said the suit was an attempt to impose Australia's cultural norms on Japan. Following the ruling, former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd said he was "delighted by the result", while former environment minister Peter Garrett said the ruling vindicated\*\*\* the then government's decision to take the case to court. The 2010 court ruling was first brought by Mr Rudd's Labor government. Australia's Attorney-General George Brandis welcomed the decision and said he thought relations between Australia and Japan would not suffer as a result.

\*prohibition \*\*pretending to be something else \*\*\*supported

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Why is Australia against JARPA II?
- 3) [1.5 points] What was Japan's reaction about the UN court ruling?
- 4) [1.5 points] Is JARPA II just a research program?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Do you think the international community is doing enough to protect endangered species? If not, could you think of further measurements?

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## OPTION B

Read the following text:

### **World War I: When telephone lines were down it often fell to man or man's best friend**

#### **Red badge of courage**

Soldiers employed as runners had one of the most dangerous jobs in the war, as they had to leave the relative safety of the trenches and cross open ground. Exposed to enemy fire, death was a constant threat. Runners were comparatively slow, often reaching their destination with messages that were out-of-date and inaccurate. But they were able to read maps, think on their feet and adapt to the changing circumstances around them. Speed and fitness were key, and as runners often worked in pairs, the value of comradeship was highly prized. Many were decorated for their bravery. Runners wore red armbands but, as infantrymen, were required to carry weapons. They were, though, excused from carrying the full rifleman's kit.



#### **Dogs of war**

Around 20,000 dogs served during World War I. Until the War Dog School of Instruction was set up in 1917, they were mostly family pets donated to the war effort or strays\* recruited from pounds. Dogs were sent out during barrages\*\* or under machine gun fire when conditions were considered too dangerous for human messengers. Faster and lower to the ground, they were less likely to be shot and could cross most forms of terrain. Trained to return one-way to their keeper's station, they could cover 10-15 miles in one to two hours. But the companionship of dogs was so highly valued in the trenches that men would often offer to deliver messages in their place.

\*homeless animals \*\* a concentrated artillery bombardment over a wide area.

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What were the chances of surviving for messengers at war?
- 3) [1.5 points] How useful were the messages they carried?
- 4) [1.5 points] How did messenger dogs used to perform in war in comparison to soldiers?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What do you think about risking and taking animals' lives for our own interests?

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Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

**OPTION A**

Read the following text:



**A UN court ruling that the Japanese government must stop its whaling programme in the Antarctic has been welcomed in Australia.** The ruling was also welcomed in New Zealand, which supported Australia's case at the International Court of Justice (ICJ). New Zealand Prime Minister John Key said he expected Japan to abide by\* the "decisive" court ruling. Japan had "always acknowledged the international rule of law", Mr Key told 3News on Tuesday. Anti-whaling activist group Sea Shepherd said: "We've been saying for 10 years that this is an illegal whale hunt and the court has proven that case." On Tuesday, Japanese Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida told reporters that Tokyo would consider its response "after carefully examining the contents of the ruling". "We want to accept this from a position that respects the international legal order," he said. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Yoshimasa Hayashi told reporters that whale meat was "an important source of food, and the government's position to use it based on scientific facts has not changed". Japan can continue whaling if it revises its scientific programme, or withdraws from\*\* the International Whaling Commission. Japan is a signatory\*\*\* to a 1986 moratorium on whaling, but had continued whaling under provisions that allowed for scientific research. Norway and Iceland rejected the provision and continued commercial whaling. The moratorium also excludes subsistence whaling among indigenous groups, although catch limits are set.

\*obey \*\*leaves \*\*\* has signed

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Is Japan going to obey the UN court ruling mentioned in the text?
- 3) [1.5 points] What do the Japanese want whales for?
- 4) [1.5 points] Is it compulsory for all countries in the world to obey the UN ruling on this issue?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Do you think the international community is doing enough to protect endangered species? If not, could you think of further measurements?



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## OPTION B



### Read the following text:

In February 1935, the year of King George V's Silver Jubilee, a chimpanzee at London Zoo called Boo-Boo gave birth to a baby daughter. A couple of months later, a little blonde-haired girl was given a soft-toy replica of the zoo's new arrival to mark her first birthday. This was Jane Goodall's first recorded encounter with a chimp. Goodall turns 80 this week. In the intervening years, her research on a community of chimpanzees in Tanzania revolutionised our understanding of these primates, our closest living relatives, and challenged deeply set ideas of what it means to be human. She then packed in her fieldwork to become an activist, campaigning tirelessly for a more enlightened attitude towards animals and the environment. Along the way she has received nearly 50 honorary degrees, and became a UN Messenger of Peace in 2002 and Dame Jane in 2004. Though I have only crossed London to meet her, I am struck by the sudden feeling that I have reached the end of some epic, Henry Stanley-like quest... "Dr Goodall?" As I reach out to shake a slender\*\* hand, the words "I presume" pop into my head. I suppress them. I follow her into the front room and she politely offers me tea or coffee. There is a sofa beneath the bay window and next to it – as if only just put aside – a large book. I pick up The Chimpanzees of Gombe: Patterns of Behavior, Goodall's magnum opus published in 1986. I flip through its characterful portraits of the Gombe chimps, many of them – like David Greybeard – now household names.

\* thin, small

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Who is Jane Goodall and what do we know about her personal life?
- 3) [1.5 points] How did she become acquainted with chimpanzees?
- 4) [1.5 points] What has she done for chimpanzees and what recognition has her research received so far?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which animal would you like to study as a scientist and why?

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Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

**OPTION A**



Read the following text:

**The UN's International Court of Justice (ICJ) has ruled that the Japanese government must stop its whaling programme in the Antarctic.** It agreed with Australia, which brought the case in May 2010, that the programme was not for scientific research as claimed by Tokyo. Japan said it would obey the decision but added it "regrets and is deeply disappointed by the decision". Australia argued that the programme was commercial whaling in disguise\*. The court's decision is considered legally binding\*\*. Japan had argued that the suit\*\*\* brought by Australia was an attempt to impose its cultural norms on Japan. Reading out the judgement on Monday, Presiding Judge Peter Tomka said the court had decided, by 12 votes to four, that Japan should withdraw all permits and licenses for whaling in the Antarctic and refrain from issuing any new ones. It said Japan had caught some 3,600 minke whales since its current programme began in 2005, but the scientific output was limited. Japan signed up to a moratorium on whaling in 1986, but continued whaling in the north and south Pacific under provisions that allowed for scientific research. Norway and Iceland rejected the provision and continued commercial whaling. Nori Shikata, political minister at Japan's UK embassy, said Tokyo would obey the ICJ decision. The meat from the slaughtered whales is sold commercially in Japan. Japan has clashed repeatedly with Australia and some other western countries, which strongly oppose whaling on conservation grounds. Japan has argued that minke whales and a number of other species are plentiful and that its whaling activities are sustainable. A spokesman for Greenpeace UK, Willie MacKenzie, welcomed the ICJ's decision. "The myth that this hunt was in any way scientific can now be rejected once and for all," he said.

\*pretending to be something else \*\*obligatory by law \*\*\*a civil proceeding, a lawsuit

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Does Japan hunt whales for scientific research?
- 3) [1.5 points] What is Australia's attitude towards Japan's whale hunting and what are Japan's arguments?
- 4) [1.5 points] What has the UN's ICJ ruled according to the text?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Do you think the international community is doing enough to protect endangered species? If not, could you think of further measures?

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## OPTION B



### Read the following text:

I have had the fortune to interview Jane Goodall, the famous scientist who works with chimpanzees. Jane Goodall, the famous scientist, sits down neatly on the sofa with her back to the bright sun. This is a brief pause in her whirlwind\* travel schedule of more than 300 days a year, but she displays few signs of tiredness – worldly or otherwise. She has just been going through proofs of her updated book *Seeds of Hope*, the first edition of which was troubled by allegations of plagiarism. I don't want to bring up the subject so early in the interview; I ask instead about her childhood, which I sense is of great importance to understanding Goodall. Having seen a photograph of that little girl hugging Jubilee, her somewhat scruffy birthday chimp, I love the idea that this fluffy character influenced what Goodall would go on to achieve. On this, however, she sets me straight. When she first ventured to Africa in 1957, Goodall says, it had never occurred to her to work with chimpanzees. Rather, she had a far less specific and more romantic dream inspired by fictional characters from the books she had read as a child, notably Dr Dolittle and Tarzan. "I never wanted to be a scientist per se," she says. "I wanted to be a naturalist." Goodall tells a story from her childhood that demonstrates how fixated she was by the Africa of her imagination. As a special treat, her mother, Vannie, had taken her to the cinema to see her first Tarzan film. When the curtains drew back to reveal Johnny Weissmuller in the starring role, however, the young Goodall burst into hysterical tears. In the quiet of the foyer\*\*, she composed herself and told her mother firmly: "That is *not* Tarzan."

\*highly intense and dynamic \*\*lobby, entrance hall

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What kind of child was Jane Goodall?
- 3) [1.5 points] Did Jubilee influence her later passion for chimpanzees?
- 4) [1.5 points] What happened when she went to see her first Tarzan film?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which animal would you like to study as a scientist and why?

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Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

**OPTION A**



Read the following text:

**Eating seven or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day is healthier than the five currently recommended and would prolong lives, researchers say.** A study of 65,226 men and women indicated the more fruit and vegetables people ate, the less likely they were to die - at any given age. Seven a day cut the risk of dying from cancer and heart disease. But the government says its "five-a-day" advice is sufficient and that many of us struggle to achieve even this. The clear message here is that the more fruit and vegetables you eat, the less likely you are to die at any age". Experts said other lifestyle factors, such as not smoking or drinking excessively, may have accounted for the drop in mortality, not just fruit and veg consumption, although the study authors said they had tried to account for this. The University College London researchers used the National Health Survey, which collects data from people in England each year through questionnaires and nurse visits, to look at diet and lifestyle. They analysed data between 2001 and 2008, which provided a snapshot\* rather than people's continuing dietary habits. The five-a-day message is based on advice from the World Health Organization. It highlights the health benefits of getting five 80g (3oz) portions of fruit and vegetables every day. Your five portions should include a variety of fruit and vegetables. Most fruits and veg count towards five a day. The government says it can include fresh, frozen, canned, dried or pure juices. Potatoes and cassava\*\* don't count because they mainly contribute starch\*\*\* to the diet.

\*the state of something at a particular point in time \*\*an important food in the tropics and a source of tapioca \*\*\* a white, tasteless, solid carbohydrate

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What happens if you eat a large amount of fruit and vegetables a day?
- 3) [1.5 points] What does "five-a-day-advice" refer to?
- 4) [1.5 points] What sort of diet is optimum according to the text?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What are the consequences of eating meat and fish on the environment and on people's health? Do you think political authorities should force a vegetarian diet on citizens for health and sustainability reasons?

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## OPTION B



Read the following text:

I have had the fortune to interview Jane Goodall, the famous scientist who works with chimpanzees. When Jane Goodall describes her earliest experiences of Africa, however, they don't sound all that different from the jungles of her dreams. Not long after arriving in Kenya, Goodall captured the attention of Louis Leakey, the eminent palaeoanthropologist of the Coryndon Museum in Nairobi. Within hours of meeting, she had so impressed him with her knowledge of natural history that he had offered her a job. Within months, Leakey and his wife, Mary, set out on an expedition to Olduvai Gorge in what is now northern Tanzania, and Goodall went too. The place was teeming with\* wildlife. "There were lions and rhinos and giraffes – I mean, *everything* was there," she recalls with a flash of excitement. "I often think that's one of the most magical times of my whole life." It was while scouring\*\* this ancient landscape for evidence of early humans and other hominids that Leakey first mentioned the idea of establishing a complementary study on wild chimpanzees to the west, at the Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve on the edge of Lake Tanganyika. Three years later, in 1960, Goodall entered the reserve to begin her research. There had only ever been one concerted attempt to study chimps in the wild – and that scientist "had a trail\*\*\* of 22 porters", Goodall says with a hint of pride in her voice. For the first few months in Gombe, it was just her, her mother and a single hired assistant. "I wanted to be alone," she says, "but I wasn't allowed."

\*full of \*\*searching very carefully \*\*\*escort

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] How did Jane Goodall get her first job in Africa?
- 3) [1.5 points] How did she come to the decision to study chimpanzees in the wild?
- 4) [1.5 points] Why was her first expedition to northern Tanzania so special to Goodall?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which animal would you like to study as a scientist and why?

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Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

**OPTION A**



Read the following text:

**Eating seven or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day is healthier than the five currently recommended and would prolong lives, researchers say.** A study of 65,226 men and women indicated the more fruit and vegetables people ate, the less likely they were to die - at any given age. The study looked at general mortality as well as death from cancer, heart disease and stroke\*, and found risk of premature death from any cause decreased as fruit and veg consumption increased. Fresh vegetables had the strongest protective effect, followed by salad and then fruit. Fruit juice conferred no benefit, while canned fruit appeared to increase the risk of death - possibly because it is stored in sugary syrup, say the researchers. Lead investigator Dr Oyinlola Oyebode said: "The clear message here is that the more fruit and vegetables you eat, the less likely you are to die - at any age." You cannot extrapolate from this kind of information to make sensible pronouncements about what people should eat". She said the size of the effect was "staggering"\*\*, but added that eating a few portions a day was still better than nothing. Fruit and vegetables could have a protective effect against disease as they contained antioxidants, which repair damage to cells, she said. Dr Oyebode added that both fruit and vegetables contained micronutrients and fibre, both of which are good for health. She said a "portion" meant about 80g (3oz), meaning "one large fruit or a handful of smaller fruit or veg". But some experts said the work was not conclusive and that other lifestyle factors may have influenced the results.

\* A sudden severe attack. \*\*Shocking, astonishing

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What are the consequences of eating plenty of food and vegetables, according to the text?
- 3) [1.5 points] What is the difference (if any) between eating fresh fruit and canned fruit, according to the text?
- 4) [1.5 points] Is the study described in the text 100% reliable?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What are the consequences of eating meat and fish on the environment and on people's health? Do you think political authorities should force a vegetarian diet on citizens for health and sustainability reasons?

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## OPTION B



### Read the following text:

I have had the fortune to interview Jane Goodall, the famous scientist who works with chimpanzees. When Jane Goodall describes her earliest experiences of Africa, however, they don't sound all that different from the jungles of her dreams. Within months from her arrival, she set out on an expedition to Olduvai Gorge in what is now northern Tanzania. "There were lions and rhinos and giraffes -- I mean, *everything* was there," she recalls with a flash of excitement. Goodall pauses, revisiting that period in her mind. "I'll never forget going along the shoreline of Lake Tanganyika, then looking up..." Up there, in the dense forest, were the chimpanzees she had come to study. With the assistance of a game warden\* who acted as escort, Goodall and her mother put up their ex-army tent. "If you wanted air to come in, you just rolled up the sides and tied them with tape," she says. "Well, the air came in, but the spiders, scorpions and snakes came in as well." Although her mother was terrified -- "You know I'm afraid of spiders!" -- Goodall was apparently fearless, setting off up the slopes to explore her new home. "I sat up there and just couldn't imagine I was there. It seemed absolutely unreal." The picture Goodall paints -- a folding camp bed beside a palm tree in a forest clearing beneath a bright moon, the sound of baboons\*\* barking in the distance -- could have come straight from an Edgar Rice Burroughs novel. I wonder if the realisation of so fantastical a childhood dream has helped her stay connected to her youth -- but again she sets me straight. Rather it is The Birches, the home near Bournemouth in which she grew up: when not travelling, this is where Goodall still returns, to "all my childhood books, the trees I climbed as a child, the cliffs where I walked... I am blessed in this way."

\*keeper \*a type of monkey

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Where did Goodall stay when she first went to Lake Tanganyka?
- 3) [1.5 points] Did Goodall's mum have the same attitude about the wild forest as her daughter?
- 4) [1.5 points] What are we told about her childhood home and her feelings towards it?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which animal would you like to study as a scientist and why?

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Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

**OPTION A**

Read the following text:



**Eating seven or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day is healthier than the five currently recommended and would prolong lives, researchers say.** But some experts said the work was not conclusive and that other lifestyle factors may have influenced the results. Prof Tom Sanders, at the School of Medicine, King's College London, said it was "already known" that people who said they ate lots of fruit and vegetables were health conscious, educated and better-off\*, which could account for the drop in risk. "You cannot extrapolate from this kind of information to make sensible pronouncements about what people should eat." Prof Naveed Sattar, of the University of Glasgow, said promoting a seven-a-day message would be "really challenging". "It would require governmental support such as subsidising\*\* the cost of fruit and vegetables, perhaps by taxing sugar-rich foods, and making available high quality products to all in society," he said. Dr Alison Tedstone, of Public Health England, said the study was "interesting" but it seemed "premature" to raise the recommended fruit and veg intake because two thirds of people were not eating five or more portions a day. She said people "tend to understand this five-a-day message", adding: "I think we should keep it simple and stay as we are." "We are working very hard to improve the availability of fruit and vegetables, as we see it as absolutely integral to somebody's health to choose those five a day," she said. Victoria Taylor, senior dietician at the British Heart Foundation, said people were still struggling to meet the existing target\*\*\* of at least five a day.

\*have more money \*\*provide economic help \*\*\*goal, aim

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Is eating five portions of fruit and vegetables healthier or less healthy than eating seven? Why?
- 3) [1.5 points] Could the health benefits observed in fruit and vegetable eaters be related to other lifestyle factors?
- 4) [1.5 points] Is everybody in agreement that eating seven or more portions of fruit and vegetables has to be officially promoted?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What are the consequences of eating meat and fish on the environment and on people's health? Do you think political authorities should force a vegetarian diet on citizens for health and sustainability reasons?



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## OPTION B



### Read the following text:

I have had the fortune to interview Jane Goodall, the famous scientist who works with chimpanzees. During her first research expedition, Jane Goodall, the famous scientist, struggled to get close to the chimpanzees under study. However, the individual she named David Greybeard proved a particular inspiration, showing her a side to chimpanzees nobody had ever documented before. In late October 1960, she watched David from a distance as he gnawed away\* at the freshly killed corpse of what was probably a baby bush pig – an observation that ran counter to the then-widespread assumption that chimps were strict vegetarians. A few days later, Goodall witnessed David making and using a tool to feed on ants. I ask her to describe this moment in detail: “There was vegetation in the way and David had his back to me... so what I saw was the hand picking up the tool. I saw the movements. And I saw it was obvious he was eating...” Once David had moved off, Goodall went to investigate and discovered long stalks of grass lying around. Picking a stalk up, he pushed it into one of the narrow entrance holes to the ant colony. The disturbance caused ants to emerge. The chimp then licked them off the grass. After subsequent, clearer sightings of this behaviour, Goodall went to Leakey with the discovery. “I knew it was very important because I’d been around Leakey long enough,” she says. At that point, most people believed humans were the only species capable of making and using tools. In response to Goodall’s observations of David and others, Leakey famously declared: “Now we must redefine ‘tool’, redefine ‘man’, or accept chimpanzees as humans.

\*to chew and bite persistently

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Who was David Greybeard?
- 3) [1.5 points] What did Goodall learn from David about chimpanzees?
- 4) [1.5 points] Why was it so important to see David use a stalk of grass?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which animal would you like to study as a scientist and why?

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**Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.**

**OPTION A**



**Read the following text:**

A hotel owned by Wimbledon champion Andy Murray has opened its doors. The 26-year-old tennis star bought Cromlix House, near his home town of Dunblane, last year. He has transformed the former\* country house into a 15-room, five-star luxury hotel, which includes a restaurant overseen by legendary French chef Albert Roux. The hotel, which also has its own loch\*\*, chapel and tennis court, is already fully booked for the Ryder Cup. Cromlix had previously operated as a private residence and then a five-star country house hotel before closing in 2012. Murray was best man at his brother Jamie's wedding there in 2010. The British number one said the hotel venture\*\*\* was aimed at attracting new visitors to the area, creating jobs and supporting other local businesses. The development has created up to 40 jobs in the area. He added: "I'm pleased to be able to give something back to the community I grew up in." VisitScotland has already included the hotel in a James Bond-themed guided tour of the country being offered to Russian holiday operators, as it features rooms named after 007 actor Sean Connery and series creator Ian Fleming. And VisitScotland chairman Mike Cantlay said he was "delighted" to see the nation's top tennis player joining the tourism game. He added: "As a local boy, from nearby Callander, the hotel itself has a very personal, special place in my heart and to see such an amazing redevelopment is truly inspirational."

\*what used to be \*\*lake \*\*\* the business enterprise

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What sort of tourist business has Murray set up?
- 3) [1.5 points] Is it being successful?
- 4) [1.5 points] What is people's attitude about it?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What type of tourist business would you set up if you were offered the opportunity?

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## OPTION B



### Read the following text:

I have had the fortune to interview Jane Goodall, the famous scientist who works with chimpanzees. During her first stay with chimpanzees, Jane Goodall, the famous scientist, saw a chimp use a stalk of grass as a tool to eat ants. Picking a stalk up, he pushed it into one of the narrow entrance holes to the ant colony. The disturbance caused ants to emerge. The chimp would then lick them off the grass. Goodall went to Leakey with the discovery. "I knew it was very important because I'd been around Leakey long enough," she says. Despite Leakey's excitement over Goodall's early findings, not everyone was ready to embrace them. In late 1961, she arrived in Cambridge, where Leakey had used his connections to enrol her for a doctorate – not something Goodall wanted to do. "I was only doing this thesis for Leakey's sake. I'd never had an ambition to be a scientist and be part of academia." The patronising treatment Goodall received at the hands of her mainly male colleagues can hardly have encourage her towards the academic lifestyle. She was criticised for giving her study-animals names and personalities. "I didn't give them personalities, I merely described their personalities," she counters. As for Goodall's reported discovery that chimps used tools: "Some scientists actually said I must have taught them." She laughs. "That would have been fabulous if I could have done that." I try to imagine receiving this kind of dismissive\* treatment, and suspect I would have been infuriated, then crushed. Not Goodall. She says she simply knew that she was right and her critics were wrong. I ask where this conviction came from and, as an explanation, she returns to her youth.

\*indicating lack of interest or approbation

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What was one of her earliest findings about chimpanzees?
- 3) [1.5 points] Why did she do a doctoral thesis? Did she want to pursue an academic career?
- 4) [1.5 points] What was her relationship with her male colleagues like?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which animal would you like to study as a scientist and why?

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Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

**OPTION A**



Read the following text:

**A two-year-old boy has been praised for saving his mother's life by dialling 999 after she collapsed.** East Midlands Ambulance Service said Riley Ward told operators "mummy's asleep". Paramedics rushed to the house in Barrow upon Soar, Leicestershire, and took his mum to hospital for emergency surgery for a blood clot\*. He has now been rewarded for his brave actions by the service who believe he is their youngest ever caller. His mum, Dana Henry, described him as "mummy's little hero". The 27-year-old, who lives with her partner Rob Ward, said: "Rob was just as surprised as I was when we realised Riley had dialled 999. "We had drilled\*\* it into both of our children since they were old enough to understand numbers. They know that if mummy and daddy are poorly and they can't wake us up they should dial 999." She added: "It made me really proud that Riley knew what to do, we knew he remembered 999 but were so shocked that he was able to put it into action." Speaking of the day she collapsed, Ms Henry said: "All I remember is the room getting smaller and smaller and then I opened my eyes when I heard a police officer trying to kick my door down. "When I gained consciousness I could see that Riley was sat on his toy box looking out of the window at the flashing blue lights. "I managed to get up and open the door but then collapsed again.

\*a semisolid mass \*\*to impart (knowledge) strictly

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What did Riley Ward do?
- 3) [1.5 points] What had happened to his mother?
- 4) [1.5 points] What did the paramedics think of the child's heroic act?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Have you ever done something extraordinary like save somebody's life? Do you know anyone who has?

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## OPTION B



Read the following text:

I have had the fortune to interview Jane Goodall, the famous scientist who works with chimpanzees. “My mother always taught us that if people don’t agree with you, the important thing is to listen to them. But if you’ve listened to them carefully and you still think that you’re right, then you must have the courage of your convictions.” So when her Cambridge colleagues told her she couldn’t talk about chimps having personality, mind and emotion, she begged to differ – because of Rusty the black mongrel\*. “Rusty had taught me otherwise. If you spend time with animals, you’re not going to betray them by taking away something which is theirs.” Rusty, I discover, was one of two dogs with whom Goodall became friendly in her early teens\*\* at The Birches. The other, Budleigh, was a beautiful long-haired collie belonging to the owner of the local sweetshop. “Collies are meant to be bright but he wasn’t,” Goodall says, recalling how Budleigh proved incapable of learning to shake hands. One day, though, as Goodall continued her efforts to train “Buds”, Rusty the mongrel (watching at a distance) raised his paw. “From that moment I realised Rusty was brilliantly intelligent because, even though I wasn’t teaching him, he’d learned by observing my teaching of Buds.” I am struck by what Goodall did next. The young teenager imagined herself inside Rusty’s mind, she says, in an effort to see the world from his perspective and relive the intellectual feat\*\*\* he’d just performed. There are not many children I know who’d do this, I suggest. She considers for a moment: “Probably not.”

\*a dog of mixed breed \*\* at the beginning of her teenage \*\*\*achievement

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Who were Budleigh and Rusty?
- 3) [1.5 points] What was Goodall’s mother’s advice if people disagreed with her?
- 4) [1.5 points] Why surprises the interviewer about Goodall as a teenager?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which animal would you like to study as a scientist and why?

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Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

**OPTION A**



Read the following text:

**A two-year-old boy has been praised for saving his mother's life by dialling 999 after she collapsed.** East Midlands Ambulance Service said Riley Ward told operators "mummy's asleep". Paramedics rushed to the house in Barrow upon Soar, Leicestershire, and took his mum to hospital for emergency surgery for a blood clot\*. "My head was blurred\*\* but I knew I didn't have to worry about Riley because I could hear him laughing in the kitchen with the police officer and an ambulance assistant." She said the surgeon told her she would have been "very poorly" if she had not gone into hospital. It was later discovered she had a large blood clot and dangerous bleeding on her ovary, after she collapsed in February. Paul Staples, who was the first paramedic to arrive at the house, said: "When control radio come through and tell you a child has dialled 999 you are immediately concerned for both the child and the patient. "When I got to Dana's house Riley was stood at the door with a big smile, I think he was excited that he had a police officer and a paramedic in his house. "He was really interested in all of my equipment and kept coming back to check on his mummy. "His family must be so proud of his actions, he is a really brave little boy." Riley received a paramedic teddy bear and a certificate.

\*a semisolid mass \*\*confused

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Why is Riley Ward famous these days?
- 3) [1.5 points] What happened exactly to his mother? Was it very serious?
- 4) [1.5 points] Did the paramedics believe the child when he called?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Have you ever done something extraordinary like save somebody's life? Do you know anyone who has?

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## OPTION B



### Read the following text:

I have had the fortune to interview Jane Goodall, the famous scientist who works with chimpanzees. She tells me that it was difficult for her at the beginning to get the respect of her Cambridge colleagues, who were rather patronising\* at first. However, it was nothing compared to the treatment she received at a symposium on primates held at the Zoological Society of London in April 1962. "I gave my first scientific presentation and was terrified, says Goodall. "I practised for hours," she says. "I was determined not to read and not to say 'er' or 'um'. I have remained true to that ever since." After three days of talks, the meeting came to a close with a speech by Sir Solly Zuckerman, an anatomist who had studied monkeys in Africa, and gone on to become secretary of the Society and chief science adviser to the Ministry of Defence. Although Goodall had been well received, Zuckerman took the opportunity to fire a volley\*\* of pointed comments at the twentysomething newcomer. "There are those who are here and who prefer anecdote – and what I must confess I regard as sometimes unbounded speculation," he told his audience, as recounted in Dale Peterson's biography of Goodall, *The Woman Who Redefined Man*. "In scientific work it is far safer to base one's major conclusions and generalisations on a coherent and large body of data than on a few contradictory and isolated observations, the explanation of which sometimes leaves a little to be desired." At the mention of Zuckerman, Goodall's features sharpen slightly, and the pace of her speech quickens. She dismisses\*\*\* his monkey work as "rubbish". It is the only bad word she has to say about anyone, and even then she controls the emotion almost before it has appeared.

\*behaving in an offensive condescending way \*\*the simultaneous discharge of a number of missiles (metaphor) \*\*\*reject

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What is Goodall's opinion on Zuckerman's work?
- 3) [1.5 points] How were her findings on chimpanzees welcome by the scientific community at the symposium on primates held at the Zoological Society of London?
- 4) [1.5 points] Was Goodall nervous about her first public talk in a symposium?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which animal would you like to study as a scientist and why?

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|   |  |                                   |  | Hoja: 1 de 2 |

Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.

**OPTION A**

Read the following text:



Atlanta's airport is still the busiest passenger airport in the world, but Beijing's airport is closing the gap. More than 94 million passengers went through Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport in 2013, a decrease of 1.1% over the previous year, according to Airports Council International's preliminary passenger traffic results for 2013. Beijing Capital International Airport came in second place and is continuing to close the gap with Atlanta, reporting nearly 84 million passengers last year. That's an increase of 2.2% over 2012. London's Heathrow Airport remained in third place with more than 72 million passengers, an increase of 3.3%, according to Airports Council International, the worldwide association of airports. There were no changes to fourth, fifth and sixth places: they remained Tokyo International Airport (Haneda), Chicago O'Hare International Airport and Los Angeles International Airport. With 66.4 million passengers last year and a 15% increase in traffic, Dubai jumped from 10th place to seventh place. "With double-digit growth rates in passenger traffic for 2013, Dubai is likely to move up several spots again in the 2014 rankings, solidifying its status as the major hub\* connecting the east and west," ACI World Economics Director Rafael Echevarne said in a press release. "Aviation's nucleus appears to be moving eastward," he said. "Other emerging markets such as Turkey, China and South East Asia that have a critical mass of traffic also remain major contributors to the upward surge\*\* in air transport demand. This trend will continue into 2014." Paris dropped from seventh to eighth place, Dallas/Fort Worth remained in ninth place and Jakarta dropped to 10th place.

\*a centre around which other things evolve \*\* a strong forward movement

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Has there been any change in the world's busiest airports between 2012 and 2013?
- 3) [1.5 points] What are the expectations for the year 2014 in terms of the busiest airports and why?
- 4) [1.5 points] Can any general tendency be drawn by analysing the busiest airports in the international ranking?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: What means of transportation will there be, in your opinion, in the world a hundred years from now?



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## OPTION B



### Read the following text:

I have had the fortune to interview Jane Goodall, the famous scientist who works with chimpanzees. She tells me that at the end of 1961, there was a press conference at London Zoo to announce her preliminary findings – and she had hatched\* a plan to use this public platform to call for an improvement in the conditions of the captive chimpanzees at the zoo. “There was a bare cage with a cement floor,” she explains. During the summer months, the chimps had no shade: “It got boiling hot and there was only one platform, the other had broken, so the male got that and the female had to sit on the floor. It was horrible.” Before the meeting, over dinner with diplomat Malcolm MacDonald (who had visited her briefly in Gombe and would become Governor-General of Kenya in 1963), Goodall shared her intention to champion\*\* the welfare of the captive chimps: “I was really excited.” But MacDonald, with his experience as a politician, could see a flaw. Speaking out on behalf of the chimpanzees to a packed auditorium would be a direct criticism of Zuckerman’s leadership of the zoo. “Do you think he’s going to allow somebody who doesn’t even have a degree to tell him he’s in the wrong?” Goodall recalls MacDonald telling her. “You’ll make an enemy for life, and you don’t want an enemy like that.” Instead, Goodall suggested several simple changes to the chimps’ enclosure that would improve their welfare, and MacDonald worked behind the scenes to see them implemented. “What I learned then is: don’t let people lose face, don’t try to do something publicly until you’ve tried every which way to do it quietly. I’ve found that so helpful to me,” she says, particularly in places like Africa and China.

\*produce \*\*defend, support

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What did Goodall want to change in London Zoo?
- 3) [1.5 points] What was Macdonald’s advice about her intentions?
- 4) [1.5 points] What lesson did she learn from this episode for the rest of her life?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which animal would you like to study as a scientist and why?

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**Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.**



**OPTION A**

**Read the following text:**

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

Tim and Tracey Kerin are weeks away from purchasing their dream retirement home in Costa Rica on a mountainside, overlooking the ocean. Their plan: rent the house to others for several years to help cover the costs, then retire in paradise. “As an entrepreneur for 26 years, you work the hours necessary to meet all the challenges,” said Tim, 54, who lives in Maryland in the United States. “Now it is time to enjoy life together. When you sit outside and see the Pacific Ocean straight ahead, mountains on the left and a volcano in the distance, it is enough.” Everyone has a different view of retirement, but for some, the dream involves a beach or countryside, a cold drink — and an entirely different country. In the United Kingdom, 12% of people over-55 plan on moving abroad in retirement, according to UK financial firm MGM Advantage. In the US, up to 3.3 million baby boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964) plan to retire abroad, according to the US-based Travel Market Report. In Canada, it is more common to buy a place to spend the winter somewhere warm and then return to the country, said Darren Ulmer, a financial advisor with Sun Life Financial in Canada. Whether you’re looking to spend six months out of every year in a different country or relocate entirely in retirement, you will face many of the same challenges. Retiring outside your own country’s borders isn’t as easy as packing a bag and saying *adios* or *bon voyage*. Retiring abroad requires research, planning, and a desire to integrate culturally — particularly if you’re headed to a place where you don’t speak the language.

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What are Tim and Tracey Kerin planning to do?
- 3) [1.5 points] Are retirement patterns similar in the US and Canada?
- 4) [1.5 points] Is relocating in another country trivial or complicated?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Where would you like to retire and what would you like to do with your time?

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## OPTION B



### Read the following text:

I have had the fortune to interview Jane Goodall, the famous scientist who works with chimpanzees. I think that her capacity for seeing the bigger picture may go some way to explaining her success as an activist. She pinpoints her transformation to 1986, and a chimpanzee conference organised by the Chicago Academy of Sciences to coincide with the publication of *The Chimpanzees of Gombe*. By then, she'd spent more than 25 years in the field, completed her PhD, established the Gombe Stream Research Center, got married, raised a son and made further groundbreaking\* observations on chimpanzee society – including insights into chimp communication, sex, mother–infant bonding, inter-community warfare and cannibalism. But at the age of 52, she walked away from the field and turned to a life on the road. “How ridiculous, really, when you think about it,” she says. “What did I think I could do, trotting around Africa with an exhibit of old pictures and bits of rock and stick?” Her initial focus – facilitated by the Jane Goodall Institute she'd established almost a decade earlier to support her chimp research at Gombe – was to draw attention to the plight\*\* of chimpanzees more generally. In the wild, habitat destruction, the bushmeat\*\*\* trade and animal trafficking all posed significant threats to the species' future – and they still do. “It is horrendous.” Even now, China is asking African governments for chimpanzees and gorillas for entertainment, Goodall tells me. “We feel our sanctuaries, which cost us so much money, aren't safe any more.” However, Goodall is always ready to offer a reason for *hope* – a word that appears unexpectedly time and again in the titles of her many books.

\*innovative, pioneering \*\*unfortunate situation \*\*\*meat from wild animals hunted in Africa and Asia

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What was Goodall like by 1986? What had she achieved?
- 3) [1.5 points] What exactly did she want to change in the life conditions of chimpanzees?
- 4) [1.5 points] What did Goodall do to help chimpanzees?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which animal would you like to study as a scientist and why?

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**Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.**

**OPTION A**



**Read the following text:**

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

Retiring outside your own country's borders isn't as easy as packing a bag and saying *adios* or *bon voyage*. Retiring abroad requires research, planning, and a desire to integrate culturally — particularly if you're headed to a place where you don't speak the language. "Even though there are some areas of Europe which are very 'expatriate,' it is still a very good idea to have an open attitude and outlook and some sense of adventure," said Peter Brooke, a financial advisor for the Spectrum IFA Group in Cote d'Azur, France. Moving will also requires cash on hand. Even if the cost of living is lower in your retirement destination, the cost of moving and setting up house is universally high. What's more, in some countries, you may need to pay cash for a flat or home, as mortgages\* may not be available to foreigners. How long do you need to prepare? Experts recommend taking at least a year for the decision. "Twelve-to-18 months is a great timeframe to prepare for retirement overseas," said Nick Hodges, a financial planner, CPA, and founder of NCH Tax & Wealth Advisors in California. "Some clients are able to do it in less than six months. But more complex family and business situations should be allowed more time. "Do it now: Do your research. "Staying somewhere for a two-week holiday is very different than living in a different country," said Andrew Tully, pensions technical director of MGM Advantage in the UK. Visit your proposed destination at various times of year and for a few prolonged stays to make sure the culture, pace\*\*, and weather match your expectations. Compare the cost of living to your proposed budget and make sure you've taken into account\*\*\* the expense of moving there and getting settled.

\*a loan you get from the bank to buy a house \*\*a rate of activity; tempo \*\*\*considered

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Is relocating to another country trivial or complicated? In what ways?
- 3) [1.5 points] Is relocating cheap when the cost of living is lower than in your country?
- 4) [1.5 points] What sort of advice does Nick Hodges provide to those considering retirement abroad?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Where would you like to retire and what would you like to do with your time?

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## OPTION B



**Read the following text:**

I have had the fortune to interview Jane Goodall, the famous scientist who works with chimpanzees. Her initial focus – facilitated by the Jane Goodall Institute she'd established almost a decade earlier to support her chimp research at Gombe – was to draw attention to the plight\* of chimpanzees. More than half a century since she first engineered improvements to the conditions of the chimpanzees at London Zoo, Goodall is still fighting hard on behalf of captive chimps too. In the 1980s, she raised ethical concerns about their use in xenotransplantation, which led the medical community to steer away from\*\* this practice. More recently, she has worked with Francis Collins, Director of the National Institutes of Health in the US, to phase out their use of captive chimpanzees in medical research; she is delighted the US Senate voted to increase the budget available for retirement of these chimps. “We are beginning to win,” she says. I ask Goodall if she is in favour of a ban on the use of chimpanzees in medical research. “I can't quite say that. But what I can say is that, ethically and morally, I feel it's wrong to use them, and it's absolutely wrong to put them in five-foot by five-foot cages.” Goodall puts chimps at the forefront of the wider debate about the use of experimental animals. “At one time, the scientists said we'll always need animals for this – and now we don't,” she says. “If science really puts its mind to getting alternatives... once they do, they're cheaper and usually safer.”

\*unfortunate situation \*\*to move or turn away

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Has Goodall been successful at all in helping chimpanzees improve their life conditions?
- 3) [1.5 points] What does Goodall think about the use of chimpanzees in medical research?
- 4) [1.5 points] What aspects about chimpanzees worry Goodall?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which animal would you like to study as a scientist and why?

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**Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.**

**OPTION A**



**Read the following text:**

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

The costs of inaction on climate change will be "catastrophic", according to US Secretary of State John Kerry. Mr Kerry was responding to a major report by the UN which described the impacts of global warming as "severe and irreversible". He said dramatic and swift action was required to tackle the threats posed by a rapidly changing climate. Our health, homes, food and safety are all likely to be threatened by rising temperatures, the report says. Scientists and officials meeting in Japan say the document is the most comprehensive\* assessment to date of the impacts of climate change on the world. In a statement, Mr Kerry said: "Unless we act dramatically and quickly, science tells us our climate and our way of life are literally in jeopardy\*\*". Denial of the science is malpractice. "There are those who say we can't afford to act. But waiting is truly unaffordable. The costs of inaction are catastrophic." Rajendra Pachauri, chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which produced the report, told BBC News: "Even in rich countries, the impacts of climate change could lead to greater incidents of poverty and to impoverishment of some particular communities. "However, there is an equity issue, because some of the poorest communities in the poorest countries in the world are going to be the worst hit.". Some impacts of climate change include a higher risk of flooding and water availability. Humans may be able to adapt to some of these changes, but only within limits. An example of an adaptation strategy would be the construction of sea walls to protect against flooding. Another might be introducing more efficient irrigation for farmers in areas where water is scarce.

\*complete. \*\*in danger.

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Does global warming still have a solution or is it too late anyway?
- 3) [1.5 points] Which communities are expected to suffer the consequences the most?
- 4) [1.5 points] Does everybody agree that we have to do something about global warming?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Who should take responsibility for global warming and what kind of measurements (if any) would you take if you were in power?

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## OPTION B



Read the following text:

I have had the fortune to interview Jane Goodall, the famous scientist who works with chimpanzees. With our time almost up, I realise I haven't asked after Mr H, the toy monkey who famously travels with her from one venue\* to the next. Somehow Goodall the activist doesn't seem complete without him, and I wonder if he might join us. Mr H stands for Mr Gary Haun, a US marine who lost his eyesight in a helicopter crash at the age of 21, then went on to become a professional magician, climb Mount Kilimanjaro, scuba, sky-dive, and much else besides. "He thought he was giving me a stuffed chimp for my birthday," Goodall recalls – but the soft toy has a tail, so is clearly a monkey. "Gary," she told him, as she guided his hand towards the evidence of his mistake, "I know you can't see it... but you have no excuse." For the last 20 years, Goodall has kept Mr H close as a reminder of another of her reasons for hope: "The indomitable\*\* human spirit... He's been to at least 60 countries with me, he's been touched by at least four million people." Goodall invites me to touch Mr H – but instead of inspiration, I have a sudden, parental panic that he might one day go missing. "I've nearly lost him several times but that's the original," she says, stroking him gently. Once, she left him on the top of a telephone kiosk in an airport and had boarded her plane before she realised. "I'll have to get off the plane," she explained to the attendant, adding: "You'll have to bolt me in to keep me because I've left my most precious object outside." Mr H, Goodall reaches into her bag and another soft toy peeps out. "This is Cow" – a gift handed to her during a recent visit to the Dairyland state of Wisconsin. "I was going to give Cow to the next deserving child," she explains, but instead she has turned her into "a spokesperson" for abused farm animals. She looks at the toy and then talks about it as if she's giving it praise. "Cow has worked really hard – she has created I don't know how many vegetarians, even in places like Argentina where they live on meat."

\*the place where an event takes place. \*\*difficult or impossible to defeat

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Has Goodall ever lost Mr. H?
- 3) [1.5 points] Who gave Mr H to Goodall and what is his story?
- 4) [1.5 points] Why did Goodall decide to keep Cow?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which animal would you like to study as a scientist and why?

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**Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.**

**OPTION A**

**Read the following text:**



Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

Eating seven or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day is healthier than the five currently recommended and would prolong lives. The Svalbard Global Seed Vault\* could be mistaken for a set piece from a futuristic Stanley Kubrick film. It juts\*\* out of the side of a mountain in Svalbard – a remote Norwegian archipelago located near the North Pole – and in the eternal darkness of the high North’s winter, it glows a pale blue. It’s during those cold months that scientists choose to load their precious cargo into the vault: the seeds of 825,000 crop plants, and counting. Also called the “Doomsday Vault”, the facility is designed as a safe guard against those plants’ extinction – many of them essential food. In principle, these crops could prevent humanity’s demise\*\*\* should a global catastrophe occur. Due to the cold temperatures within the mountain, the vault’s electricity could fail for decades before the seeds perished. The seeds come from all over – the US, Russia, North Korea and beyond – with no regard for political boundaries. “The seeds are all getting along fine, there’s been no fighting yet,” jokes Cary Fowler, an agriculturalist who designed the seed vault and is currently head of its advisory council, and is also a senior advisor to the Global Crop Diversity Corporation. “I think it would be difficult to tell the history of human kind without reference to what’s in that room,” Fowler continues. “These varieties are survivors, they are the ones our ancestors considered worthy of saving.” Not all things we eat have been so well preserved, however. Throughout history, foods have gone down in popularity and abundance, and few have even disappeared. Compared to historic records, 86% of apple varieties grown in the US alone are gone, for example. Old Cornish cauliflowers are extinct, as is the Ansault pear, which pear experts back in the 19th Century described as having a deliciously buttery flavour.

\*a compartment where valuables are stored \*\*stick out or overhang \*\*\*termination of existence

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What are international authorities trying to do to prevent the extinction of crop plants?
- 3) [1.5 points] How is the Svalbard vault doing so far?
- 4) [1.5 points] Has any type of plant disappeared from the Earth so far and, if so, why?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Who should take responsibility for the extinction of animal and plants and what kind of measurements (if any) would you take if you were in power?



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## OPTION B



### Read the following text:

I have the fortune to interview Jane Goodall, the famous scientist who works with chimpanzees. I am reminded of something I've read: how Goodall, as a child, loved to arrange tea parties for her soft toys. I wonder if there are others who would like to join us – but it turns out that Jubilee, her childhood chimpanzee, is in Germany. Goodall herself is flying to Germany in a few hours. "I'm going to Düsseldorf, then Vienna, then back to Munich... It still amazes me. Children write to me and say, 'You taught me, you did it, I can do it too.' So this is why I have to go on going around. Because it's making a difference." When not on the move, she concentrates on her writing. In her latest book, *Seeds of Hope*, she and journalist Gail Hudson champion\* plants. But the first edition, published last year, was troubled by allegations of plagiarism, with the Washington Post identifying "at least a dozen passages borrowed without attribution, or footnotes, from a variety of websites". Goodall accounts for these lapses by citing her hectic work schedule and her chaotic method of note-taking: "I am not methodical enough, I guess," she says. "In some cases, you look at my notebooks, there's no way you can tell whether this is from talking to somebody or whether it was something I read on the internet." I ask if there was any naivety on her part. "Yes, there must be... I have learned. In the future, I shall be more organised even if I don't have time," she says. "I shall certainly make sure I know who said something or what I read or where I read it." Goodall, though, is adamant\*\* that she did not intentionally try to pass off anyone else's words as her own. "I don't think anybody who knows me would accuse me of deliberate plagiarism." In a revised edition of *Seeds of Hope*, to be published this month, Goodall and Hudson have made minor changes to the text to address their critics and added a lengthy notes section. "I don't think a book has ever been more researched than this one. The notes at the end are about as long as the book."

\*defend, support \*\*insistent

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] Why does Goodall travel so much?
- 3) [1.5 points] What problem has she had with the edition of her book *Seeds of Hope*?
- 4) [1.5 points] What has she added in a revised edition of this book and what for?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which animal would you like to study as a scientist and why?

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**Choose between options A and B, read the corresponding text and answer the five questions below it.**

**OPTION A**



**Read the following text:**

The German city of Hamburg has announced plans to become car-free within the next two decades. It is an ambitious idea, but city officials obviously feel that the personal motorcar does not fulfill a function that walking, biking and taking public transport cannot. The goal of Hamburg's project is to replace roads with a green network of interconnected open areas covering 40% of the city. According to the official website, parks, playgrounds, sports fields, and cemeteries will be connected to form a network, which will allow people to navigate through the city without the use of cars. Banishing\* the car from urban areas is becoming a common trend in many European cities. London imposes a "congestion\*\* charge" on private vehicles entering the city centre during peak hours. The Danish capital Copenhagen is building bicycle superhighways radiating out from the city centre. These developments combined may make worrying reading for driving enthusiasts. Is the era of the personal car over? In the century since the Ford Model T was introduced in 1908, global vehicle numbers have increased to well over a billion. But according to recent research, the growth spurt\*\*\* may have peaked. Professor Michael Sivak, at the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute has just published a series of reports looking at car use, and its environmental impact. His calculations show that "motorisation" in the United States might have reached a peak in 2008, and that the figures have been on the decline since. That holds even when the global economic downturn, and its negative impact on car sales, is taken into account. Sivak speculates that a number of factors could be contributing to the tendency, probably making it more than a passing phase. They include increased telecommuting (or working from home) and the movement of populations back to city centres. In China, Beijing and Shanghai are looking at plans to limit the number of new vehicles being registered to control growth.

\*expel from a place \*\*overcrowding so that movement is impeded \*\*\*increase

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What is the car-free plan in Hamburg about?
- 3) [1.5 points] Is this a pioneering initiative or are there other cities with similar objectives?
- 4) [1.5 points] Why is the sale of cars decreasing?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Would you like to live in a car-free town or city? Would there be more benefits or more disadvantages in not having private transport?

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## OPTION B

### Read the following text:

I have the fortune to interview Jane Goodall, the famous scientist who works with chimpanzees. I ask if she's concerned that attention will focus on what she's changed. And then she adds, "Honestly, Henry, who is going to deliberately go out to give me a bad time?" Before I go, Goodall wants to show me some drawings she made as a child. They are reproduced in *Me... Jane*, a children's book by Patrick McDonnell. She finds a copy amid piles of books by or about her, and flips\* to the relevant page. There, across a double spread\*\*, are several meticulous sketches of animals. The wing of a pterodactyl above the wing of an eagle; profiles of a cat, horse, crocodile, dog, chimpanzee and human – all to scale with their brains neatly coloured in pink pencil. "They are not very good," she says. I have spent the last two hours in the polite, inspiring company of a woman precisely twice my age. But as she shows me her drawings, I get the feeling I am talking to the 12-year-old Goodall. Finally, when I hold out my hand for her to shake, she spurns\*\*\* it and offers me something far more rewarding: a chimpanzee embrace. Her delicate arms envelop me, slowly, widely, deliberately. There is something categorically different about this hug; something that will stay with me forever. "Chimpanzees don't say goodbye," she says. I walk to the door, trying to figure out what to make of this. I turn to say goodbye but Goodall doesn't reply. She has turned away from me and doesn't look back.

\*to turn over with a short gesture \*\* a two-paged text \*\*\*to reject with contempt

Provide answers (5-10 lines) to the following four questions on the text **using your own words**:

- 1) [1.5 points] Provide a summary of the news presented in this text.
- 2) [1.5 points] What feeling did the interviewer have about Goodall when she was showing him her drawings?
- 3) [1.5 points] What is *Me... Jane* about?
- 4) [1.5 points] How did Goodall say goodbye to her interviewer?
- 5) [4 points] Write a composition of approximately 15 lines on the following topic: Which animal would you like to study as a scientist and why?